NEW YORK HERALD, MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1865.

The South Growing Stronger With Each Defeat.

The Abandonment of all Their Scaports Recommended as a Means of Strengthoning Their Armies and Cause.

War, Not Peace, the Business of the Hour.

An Energetic Enforcement of the Conacrintion the Only Safety of the South.

Negroes Preferable to Old White Men as Soldiers.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE ADVOCATED

The Robels Concede that Both "Pride and Interest Dietate Their Submission to the North Rather than to any Foreign and Weaker Nation."

What the North and South, United er Separated, Will Accomplish When the War Is Over.

Maximilian, Rapoleon and John Bull to be Swept Off this Continent.

Soe Johnston Out of the Rebel Service.

The Rebels Grow Stronger With Each Defeat. ABANDONMENT OF ALL SEAPORTS RECOM-

saired, and for nearly four years we have need several of he most important of our seaboard cities, and hold come of them even yet.

While this blockade running has contributed materially to our means of defence, and towards clothing our soldiers, it has not been a good unmixed with evil. But for that it is very doubtful whether our currency would have seached present depreciation, to which we honestly believe it is mainly attributable. Many of the goods, though pretended to be imported from Europe, were in reality from Yankeedom; and trading with our enemies reality from Yankeedom; and the has dampened the ardor and appressed the spirits of many an undoubted patriot.

But, as we said, after four years of desperate war, we have had to surrender to the enemy only a portion of the apports, the enemy only an protion of the apports, the enemy only any portion of the apports, the enemy only any worse condition in that respect than we would have been them? Are we in a bad a condition? We think het. Is the enemy any better? We think not The cost to him to scure them has been immense, if this may and an overything, except men, we are stronger to day han everything, except men, we are stronger to day in much better condition to live wholly independent of a quitely world than at any previous time, and if need two can do it.

Let Sherman, then, conduct his columns northward,

We can do it.

Let Sherman, then, conduct his columns northward, papuring cities on his route—all of them along the neaboard; we are then only where some of our wisest men confinelled we should place ourselves at the beginning. It will take men to garrison every place captured; while our garrison will be relieved. While the enemy divides and scatters, we concentrate.

Then let not doubt and despondency seles upon any Let not the spirit faint or the determination flag. Encourage and cultivates a hopeful spirit and an unfaitering resolution, and under the blessing of H m who doeth all things well, we shall assuredly come off conquerors.

The Disasters to the Rebels Only an In-

The Disasters to the Rebels Only an Incentive to Greater Exertion.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 19.]

It has long been the theory of many that our foreign trade was a disadvantage to us in the circumstances under which alone we have been able to prosecute it. The necessity which it created for gold and foreign exchang, the enormous prices for these, which the confous profits of blockade running justified, and the confousing the tenomic prices for these, which resulted, they considered as overbalanting the benefits which we derived from the traine. We have curselves supposed that the prependerance of the argument was in favor the trade; but the question was by no means a cle and the doubt was at least sufficiently strorget to able your proposed that the prependerance of the argument was in favor the trade; but the question was by no means a cle one and the doubt was at least sufficiently strorget to able for I falled. We may be now lamently over mal will be found that the proper development of the supplies which we ran in, at it is heavy cost, and such damage to be credit of our surrance, we must now alone as ours were to the better development of our home resource, and the better collection of our normal proper or the supplies. Although the pressure of the way as called for our whose industry and ingenuity, it is considered one into our thought of the proper organization and energetic direction, has not developed one into of its capacity. The officers appointed to gather supplies have, in many cases, been unequal or unsattled to their duties. The burdens that belong to all alike, have failen most heaving on those who could be reached without effort.

Without attempting a fall entereration of our failures and through whatever cause, the fail of Fort Fisher will be

to so superintended that no time belost. They must not carry at starting points nor sleep on side tracks. No one must be allowed to impress them and then hold them still for a day or an hour.

The manufacturing skill and industry of the country must be encouraged and developed by special immunities and advantages. Dom act manufactures, too must take a new start. The inness of the spinning which and the sound of the busy loom should be beard in yeary family. They will be far more creditable, and make a far sweeter harmony than the notes of the plano and the tremblings of the harp. Every household should prepare the ciothing for the loved husband, or the dear "boy" who is confronting the enemy. Industry, comemy, good management should be the motte and the waterweaver where.

In one duty we think our government has been negligent. One lesson it needs to learn even from our enem es. There has been too much tenderness shown to helmcient officers and employés. We know it is difficult, portugas impossible, always to distinguish between incompetency due impracticability, as the cause of failure in the accompitament of expected and necessary results. But where important interests are at stake, it is indispensable to make access the test of merit. Some men amountpitch whitever they undertake. Some men almost as lavantably fail; but they will give you a thousand resums for having disappointed you. You may have no time to investigate these. You may not be able to do see. You may not be able to do see. You may not be able to do see. You may not always a house of the manufacture of the proposed and interesting like when here is a fail, whether through incompetency or infaithfulness, where another might succeed, a found the good at making excuses in never good at anything eige. He who fails, whether through incompetency or infaithfulness, where another might succeed, should be covered, by prompt substitutions. Some sought and hold office for their personal ease or profit. They are valueless to the government and unadopped to

he Legislature attempts to execute ther by boards or single ap-The reason is that the Legislature is it sension nor can it either give a sion or correct mistakes of appointment, e or facility. The true course is that

Laplic. 2nd celegrand of men of farhing age. The war has not yet destroyed of disabled, at the very largest war has not yet destroyed of disabled, at the very largest war has not yet destroyed of disabled, at the very largest war has not yet destroyed of disabled, at the very largest war has not yet destroyed of disabled, at the very largest war has not yet destroyed of disabled, at the very largest war has not yet destroyed of the provided for the provided of the provided of the provided on half million of fighting men, notwithstanding all reading of the provided on half million of fighting men, notwithstanding all reading on the provided on half million of fighting men, notwithstanding all reading the provided on half million of fighting men, notwithstanding all reading the provided on half million of fighting men, notwithstanding all reading the provided on half million of fighting men, notwithstanding all reading the provided on half million of fighting men, notwithstanding all reading the provided on half million of fighting men, notwithstanding all reading the provided on half million of fighting men, notwithstanding all reading the provided on half million of fighting men, notwithstanding all reading the provided on half million of fighting men, notwithstanding all reading the provided on half million of fighting men, notwithstanding all reading the provided on half million of fighting men, notwithstanding all reading the provided on half million of fighting men, notwithstanding all reading the provided on half million of fighting men, notwithstanding all reading the call the provided on half million of fighting men, notwithstanding all reading the provided of fight million of fighting men, and the will be all the provided and the provided and the safety of the provided and the provided

their consideration of it it still too busy "invoking statesmanship" to settle terms of peace?

The Neglect of the Rebei Congress to Pass the Bills Increasing the Army Alarming the Confederacy.

[From the Rebimond Whig, Jan. 19.]

If we could feel sure that enything we could say would have any influence upon Congress we would entreat them, for the sake of our common country, to stop all unpredicable debate, for a short time at least, and proceed to pass the necessary bills for the increase of the army. There cannot possible be an object so important as this—none which so carnestly demands their attention. The winter is already more than half some. In forty days the spring will have strived. In staty, in all probability, the campal is will have opened. And, as yet, not a single step has been taken to regult the army. If it be not recruited the consequences are nevitable, and there is tarely time to do it now, and to drill the recruits into concerning like description, before the enemy will be upon us. The late disasters all over the Southern country ought to have opened the eyes of Congress, we should have a proceed, to the extremely critical condition of the country.

As we stated yesterday we shall not presume to critical

As we stated yesterday we shall not presume to critiche certain measures reported to be before one branch of Congress, looking to the restoration of peace. At least we shall not do so at this stage of the proceedings. But

adequate provision for the agricultural and police ites of a county having a population of five to ten and negroes. Nevertheless, this, to a truly fearful

The Fall of Fort Fisher.

The EFFECT CON WILMINOTON.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan 19.]

It is positively sisted in the War Department that no particulars whilever have been yet replied there of the fall of Fort Fisher. The capture of this work, of course, put Wilmington in assect but there appears to be increased encouragement of resistance there, as it is now known that there is a large force covering it, which has not been restored, and is still intact, and that the river is most effect ally obstructed and sown with torpeloes. It was stated yesterday on the Yankee I nes around Richmand that there had been received in the army there the official account of the full of Fort Fisher, but the paper which was said to contain Porter's despatch was not obtained. The substance of it was stated to be that he captured in the fort one thousand men, including General Whiting and Colonel Lamb, both of whom were wounded.

There is an impression in official circles in Richmond There is an impression in official circles in Richmond that there was no separate land command in the last successful expedition of the Yankees against Fort Fisher; that Forter ('the thief of the Mississippi'') held the whole command, and that the fort was taken by a party landed from his boats. It is known that the rear of the fort was open, and the attack is supposed to have been made there. There is a theory, which certainly has some probability to recommend it, that Bragg had thrown out a line of intrenchments, and that the Yankees managed to pass between it and the fort. The persistent withholding of particulars cannot us suggest to the public mind that "some one has biuncered."

The Loss of the Port of Wilmington of Smail Mement—It was Always a Great Evil to the Rebels.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 19.]

A correspondent, "ah," explains how the loss of Wilmington will not prove an unmixed evil, but that, not-withstanding we are shut out from the markets of the world and forced to rely on out own restarces, that the prices paid for all our supplies were so areat that they were consuming the great staple and contributing solely to the fortunes of the shoddyites of England and the United States. The government can still command as

and more labor. The country has ample provisions, if they are only collected and brought to where they are wanted.

There is never any loss but some small gain actrues therefrom. This old proverb will prove true in the case of Wilmington. The closing of that porn by the en may though unfortunate, is not so descripts as a to if appear. Hardly arly of the blockade running vessels that arrived there brought in full cargoes—eme of them only half cargoes; others not one-fourth of their caps ity, and there are instances where no cargo whatever has been brought to the confeders. A pertion of the inward freight, too has been beging and iron itself or cotton. On the other hand, all these ships took out full cargoes of cotton, even to deck loads. The chief oil; et of the parties engaged in the business a ems to have been to avail of the confmous profit arising from dispusing of the leading start to Yanke. When the parties are the resources of the confederacy have been wasting away. It would be better to part with specie at noce as sold is only "worth its weight in gold," while cotton is worth more than its quotable value, for it gives employment to operatives and furtishms clothing is the out r world. There has been no occasion to bargain away any cotton for supplies. It is quote as easy to borrow money upon cotton, who in a warehouse at Liverpool, as to sell it, and a fittle funnella skill, thus displayed would have obvated the necessity for making contract, and would have given these States six times the amount of supplies in exchange for the same quantity of conton, without furnishing that staple to the mill owners of Lancashire and Kee England.

It is probable that the amount of Confederate bonds which have been sold in Europe during the past year at four panels that has been appeared thicher and to the North, would have been sold in Europe during the past year at four panels. The chief of the parties that have been sold in the outen and to the North, would have been sold in the fourth of the have past for all the ap

Cotton and Tobacco in the Rebel House.

INTERESTING DEBATE ON THE SUBJECT.

In the rebel House on the 19th inst the debate on the till to lay a special export duty on cotton and tobacco was resumed. During the first day's debate it will be remembered that flumphrey Marshall made a characteristic speech, in which be advocated the seizure by the confederacy of all cotton and tobacco and the forcible conscription of every man capable of bearing arms. For this he was rebuiled by Mr Echols, of Georgia, who de-clared that the adoption of such a policy would be but morning hour expired, and the bil was hid over. On the 18th it came up as part of the unfinished business. Mr. Manualli moved to recommit the bill, with instrucof all cotton and tobacco in the country at a just compen-

without the following debate ensured:

Mr. Hurce, of Fin., opposed the proposition upon the ground that it would necessitate an enormous issue of Treasury notes, whe inwest render any amount of components which might be made inadequate and worth-Mr. Baldwin favored the proposition. It was neces-

sex. Baldwis favored the proposition. It was necessary that we should adopt new measures adapted to our altered situation and to our accessities. It was fast becoming evident that we seemed have to come to go duce positions and rely upon the tax in kind altogether. As representance of one of the largest agricultural districts in this state, he was willing to see that at increased and foliantly to feed the army. There were two resources are fit which we must call to the assistance of our currency and of the country. One of those was to call upon the States to give the government the benefit of their separate thate credit. The other was to draw on the mine of wealth which the country possessed in its extent and tobacco. He desired to hear from members any senting the cotton failes on this subject. He desired to know the temper of the people of the cotton and tobacco region on this subject. He washed to know which if they were willing to allow the giventment the une of these articles. He believed the time had arrived with n the issue was clearly pescaled whether the government though that the two ofton and tobacco, o let the Funkces take it. We had most alarming reports as to the temp r of the pupile of some States, and be thought it time that we should know whether the pople were willing to arrive the into statement of some, that the people had abandoned the count. He believed that they were as family attach d to it is even, and were willing to address to Ritch end. He had heard only two gestlem a found the critical states are opinion on he suspect and one of their had said that if this ince were was resorted to be would revige and go to his on-kitnents. sign and go to his constituents.

If E work, of Ga the gentleman attaded tot, ex-plained that he had said that if it was the determination to use all the mon and all the property of the country

the country in some form or other. Vac bill enterrad to by the gentleman from Louisians (M. Perant) was on the docket of the Committee on Way and Means, and would be considered in that committee to morrow morning. He hoped the gentleman from Lanucky would withdraw his proposition, and let the House pass the present bill, which was saigned by give immediate relief to the Treasury, and await the report of the committee on the similar proposition of the gentleman from Louisians. Mr. Larris, of Ga, said that the idea of ac using the cotton of the country originated and was first advocated by a distipuished Georgia statesman.

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Preparations to Meet Sherman.

General Joe Johnston Declares Himself
Out of the Rebel Service.

[From the Columbia, S. C., Guardian, Jan. 10.]
The Fifteenth South Carolina Volunteers, under Col.
Lewie, en route, last night called on General Johnston and cheered the old hero most heartily.

He responded briefly, but very happily; congratulated them on their return to def nd their native State, which he doubted not they would do as gallantly as they had done on the blood stained soil of Old Virginia; told them he was out of service; the field of discussion with him and them was much restricted; he could give no information, but he gave them his best wishes, and only registed that he could not serve with them. His remarks were well received, and after a second cheering they left him.

PARTICULARS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF GRENADA—
GENERAL GHOLSON LOSES AN ARK.
[Correspondence Montgomery Appeal]

LURITAN Jan. 3, 1865.
The latest intelligence from Gierson's raiders 16 that, on yesterday morning, they reached Grenada, Miss., capturing two trains of cars loaded with commissary and quartermater's stores; also some government stores.

the business portions, which was, it is reported, entirely consumed.

Troil Verons, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, the point struck by the Yankee general, to Grenada, the last place captured, is nothing but a desolated waster Grierson having destroyed everything in his pathway At Egypt, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, General Gloison met the Yankee force of about fifteen hundred with four hundred men, the larger portion of whom were galvanized Yankees, who, after their time had expired at Andersonville prison, joined our service, it is stated by those who were enga-ed in the fight with them that they behaved themselves very well, and were only captured after General Ghoison fell. All the force we had at Egypt, we are informed, were captured by the Yankees. The federal loss was some forty-two killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. General G. being sewerely wounded and falling from his horse, also fell into the hands of the Yankees Since then he has had his arm amputated at the shoulder joint. The damage done to the railroad will be repaired in the course of ten days, as we have now a large force at work on both ends of the break.

- 2.7

Foote Still Unife Contrary.

HE REFUSE'S TO THE BELLEASED FROM ARREST.

[From the Ri-hmond Whig, Jan. 19]

Governor Foote, who, it will be remembered, was arrested some days ago in Prince William county, en coafe for Washington on a private peace mission, and who has sluce been at Fredericksburg, a prisoner on parole, reached Ruchmond last night in charge of Capta n H T Doggett, Provoet Marshal of that city. This officer received, when at Hamilton's Crossing vesterday, a telegram from the Secretary of War, ordering the unconditional release of the Governor, but the latter refused to accept it, on the ground that he did not intend to be the victim of "a snap judgment," and, therefore, demanded that Captain Doggett should, in compliance with the writers of upon him, deliver his body before Judge Halyburton.

on.

The result is that the military functionary in question is here with his prisoner, who has, no doubt, proved as conhisome to him as the elephant made a present to the countryman.

The Governor is registered at the Powhatan Hotel.

The Renegade Southerners.

WHAT THERE BRETHLEN THENG OF THEM.

In the Virginia House of Delegates, on the 18th inst.,
a special committee reported a bill requiring all citizons
who have left the Confederate States to return within a
limited time, or to be regarded as expatriated and treated
as aliens, and their property to be confiscated.

The Rumored Changes in the Rebel Army and Cabinet.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 19.]

It was generally understood yesterday that the Confederate tastes Sensie had, in secret assion, passed recommending that General Lee should be put in command of all the armise in the confederacy, and that General Johnston should be restored to the command of the Army of Tennessee; and rumor has it that only two Sensiors voted against it. This report is probably not senitors noted against it. This report is probably not senitors noted against to the fungers in the War Department and the purging of bureaus are, at least so far, not the wish father to the thought." General Breckniridge is in town, but states positively to his friends that no official word has yet been written or spoken to him on the subject of any civil position in the government. We caution our readers against catching at what they hear just now on the subject of cabinet changes, and taking broken doies of comfort in the rumors of every twenty-four hours.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Sepreta Court.—Part 1—Nos. 3861, 4721, 4337, 4067, 2544, 3001, 3299, 3392, 2240, 4865, 4739, 45.09, 3337, 989, 4183, 4019. Part 2—Nos. 2546, 1496, 3128, 1990, 3000, 484, 4842, 4844, 4846, 4548, 4850, 4852, 4864, 4855, 4865.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARTICA.

HARTELL—TOWNERD.—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev Dr. Samuel Orgood, colonel Charles. A Hartwell, United States Army, to Stens, youngest dawher of Timothy Townsend, all or this city.

Boston papers please topy.

HENARAS—DAY.—In this city, on Monday, December 6, 1864, by the Rev. Mr. McGulre, of St. Pstrick's church Mr. David M. Monanas, of New Haven, Coun., to Mess Many Datty of this city.

MOTT—KITH—At the residence of the bride's father, on Subdray, January 21, by his Honor Mayor Wood, Ramado Mort to Annerta H., youngest daughter of Josah F. Kipp, Esq. all of Brooklyn.

O R. CAS—GROOT.—On Thursday, January 19, by the a Rev. George McCloskey, Pazzick B. O'Regan to Mary N. Groot.

Ancura.—On Sunday morning, January 22, after a short tilness, ANN ARCHES, in the Said year of her are.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o clock, from the residence of her son, 180 Cariton

mit ba.—On Sautrus, vanuary and mit ba.—On Sautrus, vanuary and 79 years

The effettives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Lawrence Odell, 50 West Thirty-third, street, on Tuesday attendor, it — o clock. Kaytar.—On Friday, January 20, after a short and severe illness, Jimina Kaytar, in her 70th year.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) morning, at eleven o'clock, from the resid nee o' her daughter, him. E. Heas-idin, 278 Spring street. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son issae, are respectfully invited to attend the fan-ral. The remains will be taken to New York Bay Countery for luterment.

Kino.—Minnie Walks, infant daughter of Rev. L. E. and Amanda M. King, aged 4 months and 8 days.

The fun ral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at thr. c o clock, from the parsonage. 175 West Forty-third street.

the fight with twell, and were All the force aptured by the two killed and tend the funeral, this (Jonday) morning, at eleven tend the funeral, this (Jonday) morning, at eleven the funeral this (Jonday) morning at eleven the funeral this

Bedford avenue.

Lecas —On nunday. January 22, of consumption, Jones
A Lecas, in his 45th year
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully
invited to attend the juneral, from his is a residence, 223
West Forty-th rd street, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-

West Forty-th rd street, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past twelve o clock
MCRPHY—On Friday, January 20, MARGARI, wife of Michael M rphy, aged 49 years and a months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Nonday) morning at ten o clock, from St. Joseph's church A requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

De Witt (lowal papers please copy.

M Cont Ger.—On Saturday, January 21, Jons McCostones, aged 23 years.

His friends and relatives are requested to attend the foneral, from his late residence, 204 Lattic Water street, Brocklyn, this (Monday, atternoon, at half past two o'tlock.

NE sow.—On Sanday morning, January 22, Jons Net.

Brooklyn, this '(Monday) afternoon, at half past two o'clock.

Ne says.—On Sunday morning, January 22, John Net.

80°, aged 41 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 15 Morris street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, Walworth street, between hystle and Willoughly arenues.

Regyes—On Saturday, January 21, Asy Relyes, wife of Wm. Reeves, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are clambly are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, and one o'clock, from Mr. Ganse's church, Iventy-timed aftered bitween Sixth and Seventh arenues.

Resex.—On Saturday, January 21, Elizabeth Ward, wife of John R. Remsen, a ce 5. y ars.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (honday) moning, at ten o'clo k, from her late residence, 41 North Fourth street, Willamsburg.

Roses ex.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on faturday, January Roses ex.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on faturday, January January, January

Lameburg.

Rosserer.—In Brooklyn, E. D. on Faturday, January
21, Narman T. Rosserer, aged 52 years, 6 months and 6

21, Nature T. Rosserik, aged 52 years, 6 months and to days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully frevited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past three of-clock, from his late re-idence, No. dirving place (Third street), near outh Eigent street, like remains will be taken to Guillord, Conu., on Tuesday morning for interment.

BY N. —In Brooklyn, on Sunday, January 22, at the residence of her san, J. J. Hyan, 98 Congress etreet, Cast hisse, relict of Dr. J. Ryan, of Kirkenny, Iroland, and misser of the late John Rodmond, Esq., of Dublin, in-her 75th year.

The remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, on Tuesday morning, at half-past ten-o'clock.

Dublin papers please cony.

The remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, on Tuesday morning, at haif-past term of clock.

Dablin papers please copy.

Schwarcware, —On Saturday, January 21, Helena F. Schwarcware, —On Saturday, January 21, Helena F. Schwarcware, daughter of Nicholas Schwarckade, aged 17 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place the (Monday) afternoon, a two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, corne of Dykeman and Ferris streets, South Browalyn.

Term, —Suddenly, on attarday, January 21, Elemera, the beloved wife of Stephen Teets, aged 25 years, I months and 19 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Forty third attended the funeral, from the Forty third attended the funeral, from the Forty third attended to attend the funeral for the will be taken to Rahway for interment.

Ton.—At Greenpoint, after a long and painfull illness, Mondaer M., wife of Roberts Todd, aged by years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfull invited to attend the funeral services, on Toesday evering, at seven o'clock, a her late residence, Eckloristical, Greenpoint.

Easiern papers please copy.

Vosernon.—In Rahway, N. J., after a long and seven therefore, and the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 7 Clinten street, this (Monday) alt rhoon, at one o'clock. Trains leave at seven and ten A. M.

Watts.—On Saturday, January 21, William Edwart son of George Watts, aged 21 years.

The fir nds of the tamity are respectfully invited to fire funds of the tamity are respectfully invited to fire funds and the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 7 Clinten street, this (Monday) alt rhoon, at one o'clock Trains leave at seven and ten A. M.

Watts.—On Saturday, January 21, William Edwart son of George Watts, aged 21 years.

The fir nds of the tamity are respectfully invited to the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock from his late residence, 25 Frankilu street, Newark, N. J., without further invitation.

COLD FEET-COLD FEET-WEAR METTAM & CO. Electro Metallic I soles. They keep the feet wal I the coldest weather. Tony are also no efficient outer for Rich manning. From 31 50. Send for circular, temas 20 kro-

do so at this stage of the right men will feel | Congress, looking to the restoration of peace.

She wholesome indicence of a consigns incentive to dille | we shall not do so at this ringe of the proceeding to seece. At least | face calculation, that the rotion that has bruner the | position that the men and all the property of the country | Buts -At Tompklasville, States |